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Of the yellow fever - 77
Bilious remittent 79 Febrile 80
Cholera morbus 80
Dysentery & Dysenterica 91
Intermittents. 91

✓ It prevailed in Virginia in 1737 & 1741
chiefly in winter & spring. was bro't
from Barbado West Indies by the King's
Ships. Dr Mitchell - It is not
~~inf~~ contagious in West Indies. is
~~and~~ bro't to here by cold. Bro't once from
Barbado to United^A in some searing apparel,
in the fall & carried off over 300 people.

Of the yellow fever - called also
the bilious fever. —

It is common in all the West Indian Islands, but affects strangers chiefly never negroes or crude women. ^{slaves &c} The predisposing causes are fatigue & in-
-tivation - and above all intemperance.

The customs of the West Indians lead to it. It is not contagious in West Indies - but to a cooler climate spreads when exported, as happened in Philadelphia Clusters lost from Barbados. 200 died with it. — For a history of the disease see Dr. Yancey p: 197. —

"Flushing in the face - ^{reddish} ~~edematous~~ burning - & pain in the eyes - oppression at the precordia - sickness at stomach - violent retching, bilious yellow vomitings - great anxiety w: frequent sighings" are

+ But it is not an invincible symptom.
Dr. Morely. He says those who recover seldom
have it.

✓ The disease was often cur'd before it was
completely formed by an emetic of the cap
of 6 or 8 ounces of blood. Sudorifics were
likewise now proper, but hurtful after-
wards - after inflamⁿ: had begun in
the Stomach - bowels & liver which dispositions
showed always to be present. Dr. Mitchell.
Dr. Morely says too it was cured by 15.
or a dose of salts when only forming, or
when growing - fracturing the only attend.
+ Dr. Morely commends it even when pulse is
low & faintness attends rises with 15: - it is
as frequently & copiously as in inflamⁿ fever. He
calls it an inflamⁿ fever. p: 480, an accidental

characteristic symptoms according to
Dr Hillary. —

I have seen it in 1762, & comes in these
histories. There is swelling to the touch ab² the
precordia. The yellowness appears first
round the mouth - eye - temples & neck. The
inner it appears - the greater danger. It
generally comes on 2nd or 3rd May. If it stays
to 5th day is favourable. —

Hemorrhages - unfavourable - most so
from the Arms. Hools like molars unfavourable.
also a sudden desire to discharge them
small boils or carbuncles breaking out
on the breast - sides - Shoulders - or hips prove
critical. Favourable also near the Blisters.
An eruption of clusters of pimpls like
the measles on the pit of the stomach
favourable. Dr Horne & Dr Hene. also
yellowness not before the 4th or 5th day. —
Cure. 7th Stage. V

1 Bleeding - Dr Horne & Dr Hillary agree in
this remedy. Case of a man in 1762. #

opening of adren after vs: & a profusion of blood in the
bed was used. p: 431.

V Dr Balfour supposes the yellow color
owing to a defect of daily evacuations.

V. During the present autumn¹⁷⁹⁰, all our
Remittents have required Bleeding, & the
bleeding in all cases ^{has been} ~~bleeding~~ sixy. In some cases the
vs: has been repeated two or three times. The
liver was much affected in most of them,
and the disease ~~was~~ often put on all the
symptoms of Hepatitis, but was distinguish-
from it by coming on or going off with sym-
ptoms of intermitting or remitting fever.
One case only terminated in Abscess after
five bleedings, but it has ended favorably.
The inflam² disposition in our autumnal
fever was lost on by our cool summer.

2 purging. 3 Salgambos V 79
3 cool leis. 4 cold drincks - Dr Horne speaks
brightly of them. ^{In July ice water used in biliary} ~~ice root liquor agreeable.~~
~~bitter~~
5 Blisters to the thighs. 6 ~~Bark of Sassafras~~
~~in port wine - if injected by the thermometer~~
~~crisis was from it. - mostly p: 4:34~~
~~ice plaster -~~ Vomiting to be checked by
gloos coco milk - Pinwigs;
Bitters, especially Columbia root ^{2 roots} Vomits
mixture according to Dr Horne. ^{1/2} Columbia root tea.
Sulphur propria - Opiates hurtful. Foment ^{useful to the Horne}
2nd stage -

All the remedies before mentioned. His-
-ough - burning lign. Oil of amber and it. Ac
Bilious remittent

Common all over the World. See Sprigle -
Clyde - Monroe &c. Common in this
city. The description in the Volume of
Sparks a picture of it here. ^{see} Dr Cullen's Varieties
of it under the head of Intermittent.

Remedies - 1 Wat: 2 V.
2 Vomits of Gravel: - if forbidden by
prejudice - pregnancy - or hematuria
then 3 purges. 4 Blisters 5 Bark. to begin

✓ Dr Balfour gave from 3 to 5 grains a day
of opium with the bark. It is always
safe where the skin is open, and the
head free of pain. Visual obstructions
not regarded by him.

Mr Bruce has thrown light on the means
of preventing these fevers. - These are pepper
in diet even rice so much as to inflame the
throats of people not used to it. Avoiding spirits.
- Broths - and ripe fruit which after being plucked
has been exposed to the sun. - snaking the chief
meal at night when the cool air restores the
tone of the stomach. - Keeping in a smoky
house. Dr Hilton's hospitals, & Count Laxis
remark in favor of earthen floors. -

✓ I have said that yellow fever. Inflammable
fever - with ~~intermittent~~ ^{remittent} - Intermittent - Chorea
fever in ~~the form of~~ ^{its} typhoid & typhus types, & febrile
or inward fevers - are all the offspring of miasma diff

in the first intermission. If disagreeable ^{the} the stomach - Lk. may be added to it - with lime juice. 6 Lk. at bed time & after full -
-ness & tension removed from the system.

Febricella

Common ^{in the Autumn} in this Country & called in Maryland "Fever and fever". Increases at night, but not so bad as to confine the patient to his bed, or to affect his head - or appetite - sometimes so it is attended by Dysentery. I have been baffled for many years in attempting to cure it - Bark - Wine Vermits all tried to no purpose I have at last found ^{occasional & t.} Blisters & Opium its only & most effectual remedy. — ✓

Cholera morbus

From the causes of this disease - Typhus in w^{ch} it attaches, I think it properly comes

modified, or more influenced by the Constitution of the Atmosphere — I have said they prevail in different years singly, or all in the same years in different ~~years~~ persons as in 1802 in Philad. I now add that that two or more forms of them sometimes appear in the same persons, & sometimes all these forms in the same person. Both have often occurred in the course of my practice Eg in 1802. I have thus given a general Acc² of the eleven.

✓ It differs from fever in the convolution being transferred from the arterial system, to the alimentary canal.

Opimary states of fever. All the other forms of fever will be included in them. You are not to expect to find them ^{uniform} according to their names. Eg you will find Intermittent fever & malignant combined, & even the febricula & malignant in the same person. This is the case in the walking states of yellow fever. Again you will

is often an annual fever. It occurs in July & August - ~~is not~~ The first disease after the influence of the cold weather has ceased ^{of the preceding winter} ~~is~~ ^{visus remitteris non tamen minitum} the system. Its most frequent cause - Cool, or damp air after a warm day - & generally occurs in the night - some know it in a thunder gust - but seldom unless the windows are left open - The air is probably impregnated in ^{the} effluvia - or if not the debility induced by the cold air during the extreme heat of the body produces unequal distension - and of course ^{visus} ~~visus~~ of ^{visus} ~~visus~~ in the alimentary canal. But acid substances, & warm summer fruit evoking an excess of acid have the same effect - yes - but they support our proximate cause. When that the remote causes of fever act on the alimentary canal as well as on other parts of the body. It is attended with great

met with typhoid & typhus combined with
Sycocha in pluney. All this should teach
us to forget the names of fever & to be governed
only by their symptoms. It should teach
us further, that ~~so~~ in ~~the~~ being delivered

Horinegular dots

from the borders of nosology, we are not
delivered from ^{obligitudo} Labor in the treatment of
fever. On the contrary, the facts have
led before you! for I deny that ~~I have believed~~
a single theory in the history & transmutation
of fever) ~~with~~ imposes upon ~~you~~ the necessity
not only of visiting our patients very
often, but of examining their symptoms
with the same care, at each visit, that
we do, the first time we see them, as
every day, nay more every morning &
evening may exhibit to us a new
form of the disease.

discharge goes upward & downward - sometimes only upwards - & sometimes downwards. He wills lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of his weight in 30 hours. He had sudden - fully weighed himself July 5th 1789 when in good health two days before he was seized with this disorder. His discharge was wholly downwards.

"mild" an involuntary

- The pulse in this disease is weak & quick - nervous - sometimes - ~~the~~ faintings - anxiety - want iron - sweats sometimes cold - warmth in the bowels & rectals - & these symptoms sometimes prove fatal in 24 hours. -

If called soon - the stomach to be washed with warm water, or any pleasant drink, Dr. Johnson directs Iridium white - ~~not~~ time to wait for it. Afterwards 1/2, or begin ^{the} small quantities in peppermint or any Camomile tea, or any other agreeable drink. Increase them to 200 drps - Distant glysters should be given with oil - the bowels & stomach should be covered with warm



+ Dr Hunter describes an immediate desire
to go to Stool, to follow drinking or eating to
be a symptom of Dysentery in Jamaica.

attend on
V It is very apt to follow those seasons
in which the grain is ~~bad~~ damaged
from any cause, & more apt to affect
the poor who live on meagre vegetables,
as potatoes & yams &c than those who
live on ~~good~~ wholesome grain.

Dysentery

" a contagious fever - frequent stools - mucous or bloody - costiveness - griping - & tenesmus". Proximate cause - except ordif of action in the Alimentary canal - ^{of the patient} Inflammation on the Colon. Long dispute whether idiopathic or symptomatic disorder i.e. whether it depends on a specific contagion, or on the same miasma which produce remitting bilious & intermitting fevers differently modified by the constitution, ^{of the patient} or by the state of the air. - Attacks of it occurs in the same season & like them it succeeds long dry, & long moist & afterwards hot weather both of which favour the formation of miasma.

D^r Lydenham seems to think it depends on specific contagion, & is different from Annual fever. He supposes that where

Sometimes they are driven away altogether, or compelled to hide themselves during the prevalence of the reigning epidemic. Thus the measles in 1670 & the intermitting fever in 1671 banished the small pox, but in the beginning of 1672 when those diseases had spent themselves, the small pox came forward & became the Epidemic.

D^r John Brown.

The plague likewise banished all other diseases.

D^r

The measles banished the Scarletina angi-
osca in the spring of 1789. It appeared after the
measles disappeared. The influenza did the same
in the fall of 1789. Scarletina returned afterwards. D^r

several epidemics prevail, there will be
some one, will predominate over all the
others, and incorporate itself with them.

A kind of
- Monarchy seems to prevail in diseases,
and none are suffered to come forward th:
the ^{reigning} disorder but such as we are ^{to} ~~have~~ ^{its}
lucky. 29: The autumnal fevers of 1783
were all marked more or less with ~~the~~ some
of the symptoms of the Scutellaria anginosa
such as pains behind the ears - sore throat
& swelling in the hands & feet - for the
Scutellaria anginosa was the royal disease
of this season. The common fevers in Hyden-
ham's time partook of the fever of the small
boy when that disorder was epidemic.

- They were ^{all} attended with the salivation
peculiar to the few variolous fever. In
this manner - may not the Dysentery
which accompanies intermission - vomiting

Huxham tells us that in the year 1752 when the Yellow Lory throat prevailed in Plymouth, flocks of all kinds showed a disposition to sweat - to eruptions to sore throat, & even asthma. Even the small boy was attended with dangerous Ulcers in the throat, & difficulty of swallowing. —

are so light as to
some diseases appear as it were in water
colors - while in other ^{dark} seasons of same
diseases appear in mosaic works -

V Mr. Bruce says that at Massah at
Island in the Red Sea, they often charge
into each other. — Dr. nosely says that he
observed the stools ~~so~~ to be most frequent &
the symptoms to be most aggravated ^{at}
the time when Remittents had their
exacerbations. — He also saw the diseases
increased each other. p 199. 2. 8.

Dr. Whenside says - it is a rhinimation
thrown in on the towels. - This rhinimation

putrid & even inflammable? lymph fever, having
nothing more than symptoms borrowed
from an original & idiopathic dysentery.

- and may not the reason why the dysen-
tary makes its appearance with these fever
be owing to the greater misnomer acting not
as a remote, but an existing cause of a
contagion previously existing in the body?

- The question is a knotty one - I have believed,
& disbelieved ^{it} to be ~~it~~ an idiopathic dis-
ease above half a dozen times in the course
of my life. ^{Dr. Pringle} I suppose them to be distinct
~~diseases~~ -
important. most of our Disenteries I
believe are symptomatic. what hyden-
ham calls "febris introrsa". This I infer
from its yielding so generally to the
usual remedies of Anterioral fevers.
~~it~~ ^{Dr. Pringle} some ~~too~~ remarks.

Dr. hydenham tells us that the

mistaken for the Remitting fever which is attended with pain in the bones. - Perhaps it may in some cases. I once saw it in Mr. Rich's case.

The epizootic contagious - even when chronic. of this kind related an instance in a man who had it two years. It infected every person who used the same rooms or close tool with him. - The physician Pringle says a great source of infection. Is not mif for only contagious, - but on a footing with Remitt. & intermitting fevers. - Deguer says the Jews & French people (two old men of the latter excepted) all escaped the plague which raged at Marseilles in 1736. -

~~Pringle~~ says it not contagious, ~~as~~ if Dr Sydenham's doctrine be true of its being febris intermission - for ~~the~~ fevers are not contagious, but in this he is mistaken - for remitt. & even intermission fevers are. Often so. -

Idiopathic Dysentery, generally disappears upon the approach of cold weather, but that the Dysenteric fever, or symptomatic Dysentery frequently continued during the part, or the whole of the winter. This fact favors the first opinion. ^v

2 In this country, Dysentery most common in high situations as Germantown, Chestnut hill - White marsh & Princeton. - Intermittents scarcely known in either of these places - but it is remarkable, that at the same season inter- mittents always prevail in the countries below them. This favors the idea of its being a symptomatic disorder, & that these high situations are both more dry than the country below them, & the vicissitudes from heat to cold greater in the night. - It is of consequence to inquire how far these two circumstances may favor

3 It is more common & more fatal in
country places than in towns. Probably
the difficulty of obtaining help in time may
be one cause of this, but the generous
diet of citizens probably tends more
to fortify the bowels against it, than the
more temperate & simple diet of country
people. Fact at Jersey College in 1759.

Now or none of the city boys had it.
It is more common among the negroes
than the white people according to Dr.
Hillier in the Island of Barbadoes. It
is the disease which is generally so
fatal on board of the ships which
are employed in the African trade.

2 Summer fruits ^{go back to 1845} ~~are~~ probably
of being the cause of this disease. An
excess of ripe, or a small quantity of
unripe fruit may produce it. But

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the formation of an original, or favourable
complication of a symptomatic disorder.

The history of the disease accurately given
by Dr. Miller - Degme^r says he never saw
it accompanied ^{the} in a hair in the head. Other
writers ^{describe} ~~as~~ ^{as} describe an insinuating pain in the
head as one of its most characteristic symptoms.

It is most fatal to old people - women
& children - especially the latter. ^{It al-}
~~ways~~ ^{ways} tends to death. Few recover without the
aid of medicine, & few die who are treat-
ed properly for it. ~~Precocitate want of im-~~
~~- mended action~~
As the disease is so much affected by
seasons of the year & mixture with other
diseases, the treatment must be dif-
ferent according to the season or its com-
plication with other diseases.

1 If Inflamm' diarrhesis, or great excess of
action in the pulse without it - V. S. - seldom
incubary in our climate. Never but once,

mixed with salt diet
used in moderation tends to prevent it. Dr
Tipton used them ^{the} ~~the~~ in the cure of the
"Dysentery": ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ Many diseases
in former prevented by salt diet - none
more than Dysentery. Count Castiglione's
remark on the inhabitants of N Carolina.

5 the late excellent Dr. French informed me
that he had once seen a Dysentery go off in a
spontaneous profuse salivation.

6 I once saw a Dysentery suddenly terminate in
inflamm'd Ophthalmia & Rheumatism.

In the West Indies - salt & lime juice
used - but chiefly for negroes - in whom
there is weakness or defect of action for
the beginning. It be used ^{is like} ~~the~~ ^{the} Plum b. tost.
only in the 2nd Stage here. - also
Linted oil - Dr. Jones Jr. & the Vinegar
& ruffles in my brother's family.

- Bloody sputum. Patient died. — One of two
molasses & vinegar a P & Q in my
adults lost by 2 ml. — 2 Vomits. To be used
Brother's family a cure in three cases. Use it of each
only when great nausea, or evident
marks of its being felt in intravasa appear.
First: Emet. to be preferred. 3 Purges.
These should be of the most lenient kind.

Cream of Tartar - Castor Oil - Mr. would
should be used every day - or every
to be prefer'd - I always Drastric - & Rububal
other day: -
masses & gripping ... It should never be
used but toasted - takes off its gripping
& it is opacitv. & ~~by~~ ^{Physiers} Dr
operates ~~deep~~

Recd of Dr. Wm. H. H. L. ¹⁰⁰
partly they fear his milk to be
thick & to be considered. Cold water and
milk to be only where there is ^{obstipation}
5 opiate. - every night & sometimes
in the day time also wine. -

6 Diluents - which commanded by Dr.
Lydenham - Flaxseed tea - Rice &
Barley water - Camomile - & Mallow
teas all proper. I yd water used by the
poor with pump & washing -
Dermatox - Nitrite Devotions

✓ Dissections show inflamⁿ: chiefly in
the lower bowels.

Sir J^r & Pringle remarks that the disease
is the same in all climates & yields
every where to the same remedies. Dr
Hearstley ^{sen^r} says he never saw it alike two successive
years in Philadelphia. The complication of dysentery & fail-
ure ^{Sir J Pringle} he says generally fatal.

A stranguary sometimes accompanies
Inflammation. ^{Do}

A numb countenance - visitations ^{or not} without
pain - intermitting pulse - hiccup except
in the beginning) sore throat, cadaverous
Posture and speaking voice all indicate
less danger and death. One exception
only to the last symptom - from H. Burne.
It is remarkable patients in the last
stage of this disorder bleed and in cholera

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with drawings of Hartshorn & green
gruel & milk -
Prairie - milk & mutton fat - Dr.
Buckman's diet, of boiled flowers made into
pudding first by Dr Hartshorn.
gruel & excellent! also Broths of all kinds.
Fever denied them & gave only diluting & demulcent
& Blisters - to the bowed or ^{numbed} extremities.

I always use them after 3rd day if the disease does not yield to other medicines. They are more especially useful in Intervenous.

9. Bark - very proper where eruptions
appear in the morning, or when the
disease is worse every other day. If you -
: symptoms of great debility, or protracted asti-
- matitis appear may begin on much
earlier. ~~#~~ 10 Empltying privies. ✓

Dysentheria often succeeds Dysentery.
Remedies - port wine - generous diet -
water - & gentle exercise. Sometimes trichomes
& I once saw a case of palp of the
wines follow Dysentery.
Dr. Cullen gives five varieties.

have a good deal of Strength, & often set up
or walk about to the last even with their
livid hands & face. —

+ Whindlay's part of purges & salt water
preventing Dysentery twice, when epidemic.

Mr Bruce describes a Dysentery which
begins with a Dyarbaa. "It is rarely cured
if it begins in the rainy season, but if it
happens in the sunny six months, or at the
end of the rainy ones: small doses of Grec
carry it off, or change it into an Intermittent
Ministris says Rhubarb purgative infusion
extract - & decoction - in a Robe it is more
astringent - toasting increases its astringency.

Moore, p. 313

Willis says in the Dysentaria Ciniata of
1670 no purges - vomits - or Ul did good; only
cordials. See Dr Lays's an² of Dysentery in Nigeria.
in his letter to me.

1 with worms. 2. Subacute or fleshy matters.
 3. Intermittent fevers. 4. without blood. 5.
 with purulent eruption. all require the
 nearly
 same treatment. where worms attend
 Sir Dr. Pinagle gave Calomel with his
 purges.

The Dyentinula like the
Febricula - does not confine the patient
 to his bed. Cured by Blisters & Bark if
 other medicines prove ineffectual.

Act:

Of the Mild Intermittent state of fever.

"Fever from marsh fevers, 2000.
 consisting of different paroxysms returning
 at different periods with chills,
^{generally} ~~Hoarseness in a day~~ "say generally,
 with chills - when without called
 small aye. the chill the voice.

They are Guadian - tertian &

or varieties

These compositions are - 1 for the tertian & a fit
every other day - the strongest on the 3rd. 2 Two fits
every other day. 3 ^{Two} fits every ^{other} day & one on the
intermediate day. 4 a fit every day with a greater
remission between the 3rd & the 2nd day, than between
the 2nd & the 3rd. ~~5~~ ^{2nd} ~~febrile~~ are only remitting.
all previous remittents of Books belong to this
class.

II The Operantian - 1 a fit every 1st day. 2 Two fits
on the 2nd day, & none on others. 3 Two fits
on the fourth day, & none on others. 4 the 3rd
day only free from fever - the same force of fits
on the 4th day. 5 a fit every day - the fits on the
6th day alike.

III Prohibition - varied by being more or less con-
tinual - or by ~~leaving~~ ^{affecting a part or} ~~leaving~~ ^{the whole} the whole
system, or two fits every day.

For bias the original type.

turn over - to 93 ✓

Quartan. ⁹² ~~which~~ all these compositions of intermissions, mentioned by Dr. Fuller have been considered most properly under the head of remitting fever. They are notwithstanding one Disease & from the same cause. The intermitting fever becomes remitting, only in proportion as it is combined with ^{simply this.} indolent diarrhea. The less of this, the more ~~remits~~ ^{it appears} ~~remits~~ of the intermitting type. In tertian less than remittent. In tertian less than quartan - & in quartan less than tertian. Since we find the same fever will run thro' all the types of remittent - tertian & quartan according to the ^{quartan} distribution of ^{Stimulus} or ^{Stimulus} ~~excitement~~ of action in the ^{tertian} system, ~~excitement~~ ~~in~~ ~~process~~ ~~of~~ ~~excitability~~. There too ^{excitability} of old people most subject to the quartan - & hence the greater

v From the end of one fit, to the beginning of another ~~Interruption~~ - From the beginning of one fit, to the beginning of another Interval.

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Pestilency of the Jaundise, than any other species - it depends upon the lowest degree of predisposing ~~of~~ ~~habit~~ ~~delirium~~ -

What is the difference between the delirium in tertian² fever & in the typhus? - In the latter - ^{little} & ^{excitement} excitability - In the former - Excitability ⁴ & ^{excitement} is often in excess - hence the termination of every paroxysm in an intermission. There is ^{some} a deficit of excitement in both cases - but much greatest in the typhus.

What is the cause of the recurrence of Intermittents? Dr. Jenner resolves it into habit, & a ^{subt} influence of the ~~infl~~ heavenly bodies on our constitutions. Then into a reproduction of the remote cause in the system - Then first hypothetical, the last not true - Intermittents occur in the spring.]

✓ The same causes operate both on the
Anterior & nervous system. Buffon's
theory is certainly
a step towards it. There is ~~continually~~ a
deep seated
distortion in the body & mind to the repetition
of emotions, and these actions. Instances of it
occur every day. We eat - sleep - discharge
faeces - Urine from habit at a certain hour.
~~Excesses & ^{variations} of ideas, from things to do with it.~~
~~Principals part of the woman who took maff.~~
Perhaps a single impression of w^{ch} the mind is
not conscious may bring on convulsions in
the Anterior system, as a single shot does
a convulsion in the nervous system.

I cannot agree with Brown - owing to debility -
that it is ^{fresh recur-} - owing to debility -
otherwise It is true all diseases from debility
have a tendency to paroxysms such as
Asthma - Gout - Epilepsy &c but we find
in Intermittents ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~they~~ ^{have} the ~~less~~ the debility
the quicker the recurrence of Paroxysm &
vice versa - Debility is greatest in the
Mountain, & yet it is the most distant in
the time of its recurrence -

If the Principle of Bell is admitted,
it will help us - the quicker ^{its} the function
& exertion - the quicker the return of
Paroxysm, & vice versa - but this theory
has its difficulties - what has ^{to do} to do
with ^{the} ^{inter-} ^{the} ^{ch-}
several intermissions - or the few ^{which} ^{occur in}
sometimes a ^{feverish} ^{feverish} ^{feverish} ^{feverish} ^{feverish}
fits & fever which occurs every evening
in the Consumption -

All these species are liable to
appear with symptoms
be diversified by a complication with

~~parts of flowers on the same day after 1st of
June every year - also of boys playing - also of
visiting a patient at the same hour next day
that he first went - also three degrees of light
& temperature of sun producing apoplexy - also
sleep - conversation - and strong emotion butting
of a fit. -~~

duration of the
¶ The tropical says Dr. H. in vol: 2. p 109 is not
convinced by the days or weeks - but by ^{months} weeks &
years in the moist climate of Asturias, ~~that~~ ^{where} it
kills not by its violence, but its duration. Fevers
here terminate by ~~fever~~ - diarrhoea - Alcups - or
Salivation. Dr. Bruce said it ~~is~~ goes for some-
times protracts itself with intervals for years in our country.
¶ It is moreover when neglected, or im-
properly treated, the cause of many
chronic and fatal diseases. But what
adds most to its importance it is the
only real form of all fevers. It becomes
us therefore to study its nature & tendencies with
as much care as the disease supposed to be
of a more fatal nature.

Dysentery - of ⁹⁵ Other diseases with Convulsions & ^{of} up to -
- pleur - th Convulsions - mania -
or efflorescence on the skin - with inflam-
mations - th Colic - with topical pains as
head - ear - teeth & back & hip - eyes, and with
a purical putting of Bill. Gov^r Gerard.
Cullen. & ^{medical} [for the history of intermissions see Dr.
Clare.

However simple the treatment of this
disease now - was once incurable. James
& Oliver Cromwell died with it. It is still
fatal in Holland owing to ^{the} prejudic
Burst ^{of} The ^{of Internal fever} ^{white} ^{white}
Burst. The cure, divides itself into two
parts. 1st To prevent the fit. 2nd This being
divid into 2 parts, just before the fit 2. in its interval.
1st to moderate, or conduct the
paroxysm to a favourable issue.
I To moderate ^{or} conduct the paroxysm.
2nd to burst the fit of Spirene. It will
be declined. For this purpose we must lay
down the marks of it: 1 Its occurring
in the intermission, from the disease. Other
intermittents prevail 2 The duration of
the cold fit: 3 ^a Discharge of Bill. 4 Its

V treatise upon the Diseases of St
Lucia commends it in brightnes.
I have ~~constantly~~ ^{often} used ~~it~~ in the
moderate state of
Liquid form ~~and~~ in the paroxysm of
the fever, & I think with great advantage.

-It composeth the vomiting - eases
pain, and disposeth to sweat. Some
Physicians give Balsm in the fit of
the fever. I can easily conceive of a
state of intermission ^{low op} fever so typhoic, as
to render the Balsm both safe and
useful in the paroxysm, but I have
always found Lli sufficient to answer
all the ends of Chirr: — here
the action is ^{no} weak, that Opium
predominates over it. In the malign
state of intermission Opium increases
of disease — may more — induces death.

time of

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†

attacking ~~on the morning~~. Patients in
the paroxysm are objects of medicine. It
sometimes proves fatal. Dr. D. some say
in the cold fit - But Dr. Lind says - not
I believe from ^{for} the cold fit ^{is} the first sym-
ptom of action ^{longation} of miasmata, or
disease ~~hility~~ ^{hility} like lightning or poison

by sudden destruction of excitement ^{It}
is further of consequence to moderate the
fit - to ease pain - to prevent visual
obstructions - & to preserve the strength of
the system. In every fit there is ^{more or less} with
great ^{more or less} ~~apparition~~ ^{great debility} in
~~the stomach~~ ^{the} above vomiting. strong
remedies for it are 1^o the stimulus of
heat - best promoted by warm bed,
warm drinks - punch ^{is} the most
agreeable. 2^o opium. Dr. Hollis ~~has~~
~~very own~~ ^{has} capisicell in his

+ in former years, & of late I have
depended chiefly upon it instead of
the Bark. It was first used by
Ghind.

¶ The remedies for this purpose are 1sh:
2 Hot Bath 3 Cold Bath. 4 Wine and Ard.
Sp? 5 Vinegar & Pepper. 6 Sulphur oint.
7 Nutmegs. 8 Tobacco - 9 ^{comes from} Stramonium
tied to the Ankles. 10 a side on horseback
when going before a fire. ~~for ^{the} impurity on British
horses are the horses. They all act by remo-~~
ving predisposing debility. +
Officer Boyle & Dr Rich. Case.

✓ The supposed bite of the Tarantula in
Apulia cured by sweating from dancing.
It is an intermittent - comes every
year from remote causes of intermissions,
but unfortunately at the same time the
spider called Tarantula makes its appearance.
[false apprehensions]

It is to be used from April

~~advised~~ 11. The Gouragnet
prevents the chill - lessens hot fit - quickens
& fills the pulse. - afterwards falls below par.

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11 To prevent the return of the fit just before its attack. ~~This may be done~~ by a great variety of medicines - all of which act by obviating that debility, which is always greatest just before the attack of the fit. ~~These~~ ^{they are} ~~affiliative or temporary~~ - & radical. The first are ~~opiates~~ ^{several} opium. 30 or 60 drops ^{from 5 to 10} at a dose giving ~~an excess~~ ^{be} beyond the power fails of staying ^{several} fits. I have tried ~~Strammonium~~ to the apoplex has the same effect - also Tobacco ^{& pepper & Vinegar}. Kind - particularly ~~strychnine~~ ^{strychnine} 3 ~~stone~~ ^{stone} tories consisting of bitters & astringents such as ~~willow~~ ^{willow} Cutney a camomile - Dogwood - Camomile ^{gentian} & Poplar - Gentian - Beech bark or galls alum ~~also camomile~~ acts as ^{also} a stimulant. 4 Spiders web, or, insect. - a stimulant. 5 fruitfully before the fit, & drinking at the same time some hot opium tea & sugar. 6. Riding on horseback. I know from Richards's case. & with ^{generally} slighting. ^{generally} all those only ^{carry} a single fit.

v Recommended in this way by
Dr Liston & recommended by Cullen & Latry
by Dr Trotter - opposed only by Home

v Dr Home denies this, & reform mends it
dimmed: after a fit. He says just before
a fit - it increases fit - & prevents or
mitigates the succeeding fit. Both ways
best - & give it during the whole inter-
mission. Home doubtful: visual obstruc-
tions not to be regarded. Balfour J

work of these remedies - that uniformly & certainly
may ~~class~~ ^{radical} eradicate it from the system.

- Many of them were known & used while
intermittents were ~~the~~ ^{the} most ~~used~~ ^{employed}. We must
therefore ~~turn~~ ^{to} the radical remedies, ^{these are} ~~the~~
therefore ~~turn~~ ^{to} Bark. This is
It is composed of bitter & astringent qualities.
a sovereign remedy in this disease. - Dr. ~~was~~

~~Brown~~ the first man in Britain who
has denied its efficacy. ~~He~~ ^{never} saw a
Galvoclinist, nor ~~forbids~~ ^{the} effects of
a dose of 1 P. in any disease in his life.
A man might as well as attempt to
learn to swim by hearing a lecture on
that art without going into the water as
attempt to be a Physician without a
familiarity with diseases. To obtain the
greatest advantage from CP. it shd. be
given in large doses ^{from 3 to 30 lbs} ~~the~~
is greatest ^{before the attack} ~~it~~ ²
In substance, ^{Trinacrine} ~~dangerous~~ ^{dangerous}
3 mixed wth: if it pro-
- ges, ^{the} ~~it~~ Rhubarb: if it occasions con-
- tractions. - 5 after the disease is over

+ and before full & change of
the moon. So it should be taken in milk-
wine- or porter. But as it sometimes objuted to

~~it~~ ^{as} it is difficult to give it to children. It
therefore be applied in wafercates, ~~or~~
bath, or glisters.

The extremitis of the arteris, on
surface of the body, very sensible in children.

Or in the form of a powder - Other modes of
giving it have been proposed. a Dr. Martinis highly
recommended drinking the following beer. Viz Bock & 1/2
brown Sugar & 1/2 - water as much as will
be sufficient to cover it, & thus to induce a ferment
in it. [or] in any agreeable vehicle ab 2 fl.
oz: - It may be taken in an extract, mixed
with water & a little spirit ^{in pills or} [#]. But it is ^{most}
not fit for often use. ^{but good} - most powdered.
effected in powder. In contemplating the
general & invaluable benefits of this noble
remedy. we are struck with 3 things in its his-
tory; 1 It was discovered by an Indian 2 It was
introduced into medicine by a priest - ^{3 It was} ~~and~~ destroyed

some preventing ^{go} does should be given.

Especially near the usual time of its
recurrence, & near ^{8th & 11th} ~~Red bark not~~ days. ~~Red bark not~~
does not produce visual obstructions. ~~Red bark not~~
~~But there are cases where~~

~~fails & what then? 2: Wine - highly com-
- mended by Dr. Blane. - But of this
fails - what then? 3: Blisters. They ^{seldom} are
fail. But they do give - what then?
is the materia medica - exhausted? No?
4: Bleeding. This has much deceived me,
if used in winter, ^{it}筹备 where lots of
bark has been given to no purpose. It
remeds in fevers as well as tertians.~~

Now sh^t: we reconcile this remedy ^{to} our theory
of fevers? - probably well. Our definition
includes infestation of excess & deficit of action.

There is excess in one part - deficit in
another of the body. The excess is in those
vessels - hence the intermissions which

Scouted out of practice by regular bred physicians,
~~now~~ ^{It is us} restored to use by a Quack of the name of
Fabor, ~~first~~ ¹ It is still unpopular in France,
& more so in Holland, where from the ~~neglect~~
prejudices against ^{are} Intermittents still attend
with fatal diseases.

✓ A case of its effects related by D'Amour
in 2nd vol. of med. Transactions.

revise V.S. are generally accompanied by
pains in the sides - breast - or bowels - & generally
occur soon till after Christmas, or in the spring.
That this is the case, I infer from the obstructions
in ~~the~~ those parts of the body which follow in
- termintants. They are probably at first attenu-
- ated with inflammation & might have been caused
by V.S. - I think it is - as such obstructions
are to be found where V.S. has been used.

- The blood in these cases is always very ^{thin} &
I have sometimes found two bleedings necessary.
~~and Blister~~ ^{Bleeding} ~~fail~~ is that a way or should it
not be indicated by the season of the year, and
the congestions above mentioned, is there
any other remedy - - yes - i.e
5 mercury - as the late Dr Bond was very
fond of it. I have used it th ~~to~~ sleep. It opens
obstructions, & gives tone to the arterial
system. To be followed by a weak genera-
lized diet. -

Is there any difference to be observed
between the use of Vernal & Intervernal
Intemittents? as other than opening a
drain in some cases in the former, and
giving purging more liberally. As to the idea
of their being ^{in the spring} healthy, I despise it. It comes
from theory which often misleads even Dr
Sydenham himself. The story of King
James the I.

ever are not yet exhausted. If & fails
Change of Air. Highly recommended
 by Dugdenham. Used with success by Dr:
 Montagu, not always successful. Brue
 had an intermittent 16 years except during his
 Travels. - I have said nothing of Woolit in the
Indian fever. Introduced by them when
Intermittents were supposed to ^{arise from} depend on
 bile. But they are in most cases unnecessary.
 They increase debility. While abroad it
 may be required by Paroxysms. The efficacy of
 the efficacy of Barks not increased by
 them. Should never be used - except in
 2 cases. 1 Before the Disease is formed,
 2 where great debility, or tendency to
 perpetual fever appears. & ✓

¶ I said that ^{certain} diseases and
 radical pains (generally periodical) which
 the Intermittents conceal themselves.

2 The Convulsions & Apoplexy are the most
alarming. I suspect patients who die
of the paroxysm of Intermittents die of
Apoplexy. I have seen it ~~so~~ both Convulsions &
Apoplexy frequently. I once saw the
Apoplexy supersede the tertian type in an
~~old~~ child They both yield to Blisters
to the neck and afterwards bark.

3 Convulsions. Most frequent in children.
One of my children had them till he
was 2 years old. cured by Salard: &
Bark.

4 Inflamm' Congestions by West:
5 & Cholera. This often occurs. Is described
by Tunc. I have seen it twice fatal in
men advanced in life, for: Redman &
~~Buchanan~~ in 1780. Perhaps where
Cholera does not yield to alk: it is derived from
Intermittents. Dr. Gasparini's feint of quotidian vomiting.

D^r Thomas calls them "the former larva & former larva!"

The history of parts

~~of the head & neck in~~ the Eastern Country

Scotland related by D^r Fuller. This pain

is often the farewell symptom of the intermit-
mitting fever - and often attends without

it. To be cured by Blisters & Bark when
it intermits. & perhaps by Extraction of tooth

76 When the disease conceals itself under

the pains of the jaw - ears - eyes - hips -

or back - It^d be treated by Blisters - bark -

8 Efflorescences - no particular treatment.

9 Noctalopia - probably Intermittent & Backbust ^{one general malady.}
Epizooties.

Epizooties of monarchical ~~diseases~~ do not

hers to extensive an empire as Intermittent.

- no complaint can be shown itself without

doing homage to typhus. ~~and so~~ I have known

them blind themselves with the General

fever itself. Let the knowledge of this fact lead

us to suspect their presence more frequently in

other diseases, & to treat them accordingly.

The diseases which follow the Intermittent fevers are Dropsey - Jaundice - Obstruction of the liver

Spleen - Concretions - Constrictions & Injuries.
The last are known.

- Known by the names of Spleen & Jaundice.

Less frequent since the use of Burch. Highly improper to ascribe them to it. To remove them these Obstructions Dr Bourchier gave pills of Myrobal & Barbuntine. Calomel ^{is} to be preferred to them in small doses.
I shall speak of them hereafter. The Swelling of the ^{legs} ~~liver~~ a good sign Dr Hydenham says in Adults - & of legs & belly in Children. an acute ~~epidemic~~ disease changed for a chronic. Prosternon proper. Dr Hydenham speaks of inflamⁿ of tonsils ^{inflammation} ~~inflammation~~ ^{inflammation} ~~inflammation~~ ^{very} improper after the cure is com-
pleted. Produces relapses. - Dr Hirschman used the Cold Bath with advantage as a tonic & restorative.

Shall we employ Intermittent to cure mania - Epilepsy &c? no - I shall only add to our account of this

Three ~~too~~ facts. The first was
disease ~~a serious~~ fact communicated
to me by Draypoole, ^{It is} that he had often
known the intermitting fever & a mild
yarrow had alternate with each other
in North Carolina - the fact is important,
& I shall make use of it upon another
subject hereafter.

2 Dr. Clark of New York has lately con-
firmed ^{by ~~many~~ ~~Observation~~ of cases} the opinion of Dr. Lighorn that
the intermitting ^{is} not generally, yet
certainly a contagious disease.
Certainly so says Trotter in Typhus.

3 Dr. Divine (the discoverer of the art of making
fresh water out of salt) says that a mania
often attended the intermission of intermitting
on the Spanish main in 1780 without
any fever. I may fall sick ⁱⁿ ~~in~~ Vanswater.

